The Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson, is out with a long address in behalf of the Congress everybody has been glad to get rid of, and would be gladder yet, if it never again reassembled. The "dead issues of slavery," "reconstruction," etc., are again resurrected, and made the most of, while the living issues are thus

slurred over:

• • • Many Republicans looked to General
Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and
not discays sciigfed with results. But while these
expectations have not been nully realized in the
scion of either the President or of Congress,
much has been schleved; enough, at any rate, to
satisfy them that the difficult problems will be
wrought out and the hoped-for results accomslurred over :

The results have been a taxation upon the people for two years of at least \$100,000,000 more than was necessary (\$200,000,000 in all) to pay off the national debt, or, in other words, to raise the price of bonds in the hands of bondholders. Through the struggles of the Democrats in Congress, this taxation has been cut down at least \$60,000,000, when the cutting down ought to have been over \$100. ting down ought to have been over \$100-, 000,000 per annum. Wilson glorifies over this statement of fact, and says:

this statement of fact, and says:

The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from asies by dealers
and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two sad a helf per cent. On all incomes
above two thousand dollars, and it is to expire at
the end of two years. The tax on tex has been
reduced from twenty-five to afficen cents per
pound; on coffee from five to three cents; and the
tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the
aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. The taxes on transportation ought to have been removed two years ago, and the Democrats in Congress struggled to re-

altogether abolished, for it is wholly unnecessary to carry on and support the Government, and is only kept up to py into people's private affairs.

The tax on tes and coffee has been reduced—but in this reduction, was smug-

gled in an item to give three men, one of them the late Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and another a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, millions upon millions in the way of a bounty, on their patents for making Bes-

emer Steel Rails.

The profits from the prohibition item in the tariff bill of the Bessemer Steel Rails, are greater than all the reduction on tea and coffee.

and coffee.

If the Democrats had had the control of the last Congress, they would have reduced the revenue over \$100,000,000.

They would have freed the country from all the bounties and monopolies in the tariff bills, and they would have raised the credit of the country to the highest pitch of honor, as under Andrew Jackson, and other Democratic administrators of the Revenues.—N. Y. Empress, August 10.

Card from the National Democratic Committee.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE

RESIDENT COMMITTEN ROOMS,

RESIDENT COMMITTEN ROOMS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Angust 3, 1870,

To the Democracy of the States:

This Committee respectfully requests that it may be furnished, at as carly a day as practicable, with the names and address of the members of the State Central Committee of each State in which elections are to be held this year.

It also requests that the chairman of each of such committees will from time to time communicate with the undersigned, giving the condition, progress, and needs of the campaign in his State, with such other information as may add to the efficiency of the Committee's action.

action.

In this connection, the Committee cannot forbear earnestly inviting the attention of Democrats and Conservatives throughout the country to the condition of their respective party organizations everywhere, and urging the high importance that such organizations in States, Congressional Districts, Counties, &c, should be in thorough, effective, practical working order. ng order. Sam. J. RANDALL, Chairman.

Democratic Duty.

ic Executive Committee of Washington, offers a characteristic contrast to the ad-

offers a characteristic contrast to the address issued a few days ago by the Radical Central Committee, which has been left at Washington with absolute powers.

The first thing which the Radical Committee did was to levy a tax upon government officials for party purposes. There was, in fact, aside from the employment of force in the Southern States which was left in charge of Grant and the War Department, little else for the Radical Committee to do. These gentlemen could not, with any hope of conviction or display of consistency, point to the acts of the Radical Congress. They dared not come before the people with a record of the past, and, shameless as they are, scarcely dared to make any more promises for the future. In the past, they had only the occupation of Congress in legislation for special interests; the negligence of Congress in providing any means for the thorough restoration of the South as an integral important portion of the an integral important portion of the South as an integral important portion of the Union; the refusal of Congress to respond to the demands of the people for relief from oppressive taxation; the unconcealed effort of Congress to dragoon the Supreme Court, and the vacillating policy of an incompetent Administration. For the future, they had nothing to promise that they had not promised and left unfulfilled in the past. In this condition of things, the single general effort that could be made by the Radical Central Committee was through official power, and the only thing to do was to raise money by official

The Democratic Committee have been able to proceed in a very different way. All they ask is a thorough organization of the strength of the party. To this end, they request to be furnished with the address of the State Central Committees, and such informations to Committees. and such information as to Congression District, and county organizations, in those States which shall hold fall elec-tions, as will enable them to furnish doc-uments, statistics, and important national facts in a measure and manner that will insure prompt and practical work in the cause of reforming both the political and the individual character of Congress. This call should meet with a ready response from all parts of the country, all communications to be directed to Samuel J. Randall, Chairman of the National Democratic Central Committee, Washington.

The duty of Democrats in the coming elections is more imperative than it has been for years, while the prospect for Democratic success is more cheering that is, for a general Democratic success politicians the absolute power which they have abused so recklessly and arrogantly. From no part of the country is there any indication that these politicians indication that these politicians propose to yield to the popular demands even of their own party, much less of the country. The renomination of Gen. Schenck in a Western State—the man against whom the force of the revenue reformers of the the force of the revenue reformers of the

Republican party has been directed more than all others—was the test, which proved how weak this small faction of the Radical organization really is, and that there is no hope of reform within the Re-It only needs a proper appreciation of the importance of the Congressional elections, and an earnest effort on the part of the Democrats, to attract thou-

the Radical party upon issues that are dead and gone. All that it is necessary to do is to make a proper showing of the facts in regard to the incompetency of the Radical Administration and the corruption of the Radical Congress—to prove to the people that there is nothing to hope from a party organization that is still under the control of the same men who have deceived them and betrayed their interests in the past—to work a revoluinterests in the past—to work a revolu-tion among the voters who are to choose their representatives in Congress for two years more. This showing can be made by a proper organization, and by the proper exertions of the men to whom local organization is intrusted, and there is more reason to anticipate Democratic success, through Radical corruption and abuse of power, than there has been for years.—Ohicago Times, August 9.

Serious Questions.

THERE are two grave questions before the Radical party to-day: one is Kentucky; the other is North Carolina. Their gravity is heightened by the fact that if something is not done—and probably in spite of anything that can be done—they will be followed by about twenty other precisely similar questions in November. That Kentucky should stubbornly persist in electing a solid delegation of Democrats to Congress, in defiance of negro suffrage and the enforcement bill; that she should do this without any maltreatment of negroes that would aubill; that she should do this without any maltreatment of negroes that would suthorize the government to send an army into the State—is a piece of effrontery equalled only by the fact that North Carolina should also vote the Democratic theket in spite of all the lawless efforts of Gov. Holden and his man Kirk to prevent such resulta. The two facts taken together are calculated to fill "loyal" men with alarm; indeed, they have already filled that class of persons with alarm; and this is the true explanation of the strong partisan pressure now being brought to bear on President Grant to induce him to call an extra session of Conduction duce him to call an extra session of Congress. It is said that an extra session has duce him to call an extra session of Congress. It is said that an extra session has become necessary by the European war, five thousand miles away. We have no practical business with the war on the Rhine, and even if we had, the war may be ended before an extra session of Congress could assemble. It is no menaced peril to American interests that excites such profound alarm in Radical circles; it is the mortal peril of Radical supremacy revealed by the North Carolina and Kentucky elections, and by other recent expressions to public feelings. The Radical leaders read in those elections and popular expressions the probability of a Democratic majority in the next House, and the intimation fills them with dismay. They have not accustomed themselves to contemplate such a calamity, and they do not want to submit to it. They have so long used the government of the United States as a debased party engine, and have so long been accustomed to use the whole civil and military power of that government to advance that in solvens. gress could assemble. It is no mensaced period for the control of the country from a sample. The country management received with profound alarm in Madical circles, agreemed by the North Carolina and Kentschy elections, and by other recent expressions to public feelings. The country from the co

and the needed statute passed.

The people have become weary of this harassing policy, which offers no prospect of termination, and they are signifying their feelings in a way that cannot be misinterpreted. The party has lost its moral power and is losing its coherency. Even its own swarms of clerks in the department offices at Washington have resulted against the usual assessments for volted against the usual assessments for electioneering purposes, and declared they will not pay them. In Alabama, Arkan-sas and Missouri, the "loyal" party are quarrelling like sworn foes; in Ohio their alabama are declining to be candidates for offices they can no lower he did for offices they can no longer be elected to; and in Illinois their nominating con-ventions are scenes of violence and tu-mult. The whole situation is alarming, and the leaders of the party may well feel and the leaders of the party may well feel unestiness, and turn in every direction for relief that will come from none. France has not more certainly fallen from the hands of Louis Napoleon than has the popular confidence departed from the Radical party in the United States. The Radical Governors of South Carolina and Texas may arm their negro militia to keep white men from voting in those States; Bullock may deny an election to the people of Georgia; the Radical registry superintendent in Missouri may again franchise one-third the white men of the State in the interest of McClurg or again franchise one-third the white men of the State in the interest of McClurg or Brown; but all will avail little. The storm is coming and cannot be averted. The ruling party has suffered a loss of white votes, and a loss of the confidence of white men that all its accessions of colored auxiliaries do not atone for; and the utterance of North Carolina and Kentucky are only pressured. nicky are only presages of the more em-phatic and general voice of the North next

vember.-Missouri Republican, Au-The North Carolina Election.

The election news from North Carolina is beautiful. Returns indicate the election of Wm. M. Shipp, Conservative, for Attorney General, over Samuel F. Philips, Radical, by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000. The Conservatives have a large majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and have carried five of the seven Congressional districts

Jongressional districts.

That such a victory has been won when he armies of Holden and Grant had just That such a victory has been won when the armies of Holden and Grant had just been precipitated upon the unarmed voters, indicates an unprecedented uprising against the oppressions and corruptions of Holden's government. The honest men and good citizens of all parties seem to have united for the relief of North Carolina as they did in Tennesse. But for the employment of the military to drag multitudes of citizens from their homes and to overawe others the majority homes and to overawe others, the majority would have been much more decisive. Having failed by such means to accomplish anything more than a reduction of the popular majority against him, it is not improbable that Holden will attempt not improbable that Holden will attempt to throw out returns enough to nullify this expression of the popular will. Whatever the result may be, whether Holden "doc-tors" the returns or Congress proceeds to a second reconstruction of the State, the election of August 4th shows at once that the Radicals were compelled to rely on the military for victory, and that even this could not wholly stille an overwhelm-ing opposition or prevent the people from ing opposition or prevent the people from recarding their testimony against the pi-ratical oligarchy imposed upon them by a partisan tyranny. Let us hope that we shall hear of no more bayonet elections sands of honest citizens to the Conserva-tive cause who have heretofore acted with

in this country under any disguise what-ever. Neither the well-paid efforts of the Washington Chronicle, nor Grant's artil-lery, nor "Kirk's lambs," can conceal the wretched shortcomings of the Holden and Brownlow systems. All good men are disgusted with them and more disgusted with the means used to perpetuate them. The war is over, the fever period of our actional existence is passed, and why national existence is passed, and why should such shocking things continue to haunt our vision?—Louisville Courier-

North Carolina.

It is now held by the Tribune that North Carolina was lost to the Radical party "through the infatuated and mischievous conduct of the present Governor," assisted by "the operations of Colonel Kirk's bandits." It is just possible that this is true, but it is too late for the Tribune, or any other Radical newspaper, to attempt to throw all the blame of the matter on Molden. As Kirk and his bandits were but the instruments of Holden, so Holden was but the tool of the Radical politicians who prompted and assisted him

Holden was but the tool of the Radical politicians who prompted and assisted him in his villainous efforts to control the election for the Radical party.

We have predicted that this repudiation of Holden by the Radical press would be undertaken as soon as the election should be over, but it can deceive no one, when the Radical President and Administration gave the villainy approval and co-operation. Did not Grant refuse to listen to prominent and trustworthy gentlemen who went to Washington with proofs that there was no insurrection, no disturbance, no cause for martial law in disturbance, no cause for martial law in the State? Dld he not send Holden "newly-armed troops" after this credible information? Did he not detail an Army General to North Carolina, only a few days before the election, with instructions to report to Holden and obey his orders? There is no doubt that the Administration at Washington There is no doubt that the Administration at Washington was a party to the overthrow of civil law, and the outrages upon free, peaceful citizens in North Carolina, the only possible purpose of which was the control of the elections. Now the question is, Would the Radical Administration have incurred this responsibility without the sanction of the Radical Central Committee in Washington and the Radical party management?—Chicago Times.

The Iowa Democracy.

lyzed in the lower limbs. He had his walls lined with thick hair mattresses; still the "sharps" penetrated into his room. He made his servants play the French horn—his neighbor had him fined by the police; the French horn cannot be played except during the jours gras. He made his servants take a hammer and rap against the wall—his neighbor waited till he was the wall—his neighbor waited till he was tired, and then began to play. He then bought a large hand-organ, which was sadly out of tune, and ordered a turnspit which would turn eight days without being wound up, and which he had fitted to the organ. The turnspit was put in motion, after it and the organ had been placed next the chamber-wall. The piano player bore the organ for nineteen hours; at the end of that time he sent a letter of truce; he was told the club hunter had gone out of town, and wouldn't be back one out of town, and wouldn't be back or a week. The pianist sold his lease the organ is still going!

The Origin of Mosquitoes.

THE Red River Indians have a curiou

the Red River Indians have a curious legend respecting the origin of mosquitoes. They say that once upon a time there was a famine, and the Indians could get no game. Hundreds had died from hunger, and desolation filled their country. All kinds of offerings were made to the Great kinds of offerings were made to the Great Spirit without avail, until one day two hunters came upon a white wolverine, a very rare animal. Upon shooting the white wolverine an old woman sprang up white wolverine an old woman sprang up out of the skin, and saying that she was a "Manito" promised to go and live with the Indians, promising them plenty of game as long as they treated her well and gave her the first choice of all the game that should be brought in. The two Indians assented to this, and took the old woman home with them—which event was immediately succeeded by an abundance of game. When the sharpness of the famine had passed in the prosperity which the old woman had brought to the tribes, the Indians became dainty in their appetites and complemed of the manner. appetites, and complained of the manner in which the old woman had took to her-self all the choice bits; and this feeling became so intense that, notwithstanding her warning that if they violated their promise a terrible calamity would come upon the Indians, they one day killed her as she was seizing her share of a fat reindeer which the hunters had brought in. Great consternation immediately struck the witnesses of the deed, and the Indians, to escape the predicted calamity, bodily struck their tents and moved away to a great distance. Time passed on without any catastrophe occurring, and, game becoming even more plentiful, the Indians again becamt a least a that between the control of the control o becoming even more plentiful, the Indians again began to laugh at their being decived by the old woman. Finally, a hunting party on a long chase of a reindeer, which had led them back to the spot where the old woman was killed, came upon her skeleton, and one of them in derision kicked the skull with his foot. In an instant, a small, spiral, vapor-like body arose from the eyes and ears of the skull, which proved to be insects, that attacked the hunters with great fury and drove them to the river-for protection. The skull continued to pour out its little stream, and the air became full of avengers of the old woman's death. The hunters, The skull continues to pear out its little stream, and the air became full of avengers of the old woman's death. The hunters, upon returning to camp, found all the lindians suffering terribly from the plague, and ever since that time the Indians have been punished by the mosquitoes for their wickedness to their preserver, the Manito.

The skull continues to pear out its little healthy than those of the latter.

To Pickle Cocumbers.—Get very small cucumbers, wipe them clean, and lay them into stone jars. Allow one quart of coarse salt to a pail of water; boil the salt is dissolved; been punished by the mosquitoes for their wife the findians have been punished by the mosquitoes for their wife to pear out its little healthy than those of the latter.

To Pickle Cocumbers.—Get very small cucumbers, wipe them clean, and lay them into stone jars. Allow one quart of coarse salt to a pail of water; boil the salt is dissolved; been punished by the mosquitoes for their wife to pear out its little healthy than those of the latter.

To Pickle Cocumbers.—Get very small cucumbers, wipe them clean, and lay them into stone jars. Allow one quart in case of accident, or suden attack of dysentery, been punished by the mosquitoes for their wife to pear out its little and foliage of the former will be more.

To Pickle Cocumbers.—Get very small cucumbers, wipe them clean, and lay them into stone jars. Allow one quart in case of accident, or suden attack of dysentery, because the manito of coarse salt to a pail of water; boil the salt is dissolved; been punished by the mosquitoes for their wife them clean, and lay them into stone jars. Allow one quart in case of accident, or suden attack of dysentery of coarse salt to a pail of water. Both the more of the time is the sum of the couple of the coarse water.

To Pickle Cocumbers.—Get very small cucumbers, we think no proprietary medicine as in this city, we think no proprietary medicine as in this city, we think no proprietary medicine as in this city, we think no proprietary medicine as

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD

To Stew Tomatoes.

Pour boiling water over fair and ful

ripe tomatoes that you may peel them quickly; let the water remain only long enough to start the skin. When peeled cut into an earthen "pipkin" or a porce lain lined kettle, as tin or iron turns them dark and gives a bad taste. If onlons are agreeable cut one small one in with the tomatoes. Cover closely and set where they will gently simmer, but not boil hard. Stir them occasionally to prevent burning, and when they have cooked two hours, add pepper and salt to suit your own taste, and to a quart of tomatoes add a teaspoonful and a half of sugar, and two and a half even spoonfuls of bread or cracker crumbs. After the crumbs are added, atir often or they will stick to the bottom of the dish and soon burn. Twenty minutes before dinner beat two eggs, or i you have more than a quart of tomatoes you have more than a quart of tomatoes increase the number in proportion of two eggs to a quart; stir briskly and often after the eggs are added, and serve hot. If possible, the tomatoes should be skinned and set on the back part of the stove before breakfast, as the longer they simmer the better they will be. Three hours slow cooking, at least—Five is better. If prepared according to rule they are prepared according to rule they are thought very nice by tomato lovers, and are better warmed over the second day than the first.—Mrs. H. W. Beecher, in the

Nails for Out-of-Door Work.

Every farmer, says Hearth and Home, who has had to do with the repairs of outbuildings, finding it needful to constantly replenish his stock of nails, which are used in various unmentionable ways, has many times noticed the havor that rust makes with the wood through which the nail is driven. Three years in some states of the wood will suffice to either rust the nail hole large enough to make whatever is fastened with the nail insecure, or, perhaps, to impair the vitality of the nail itself.

Various plans have been devised to remedy this waste, which costs the country no small sum each year.

small sum each year.

A recent article in the *Technologist* talks so sensibly upon this matter that we copy

it entire: "Every one is familiar with the fact

have described. The only way to pre-vent this action is to cover the nail with some substance that will prevent oxida-tion. This might be done by tinning, as is common with carpet tacks, which are now extensively tinned for the purpose of preventing them from rusting, and thus rotting holes in the carpets. Costing them with oil or tallow would be efficient if the act of driving did not remove the protecting matter entirely be efficient if the act of driving did not remove the protecting matter entirely from a large portion of the surface. But, even then, it will be found that the oil or fat is stripped off the point and gathered about the head in such a way as to pre-vent the entrance of air and moisture into the hole. The most efficient way to coat nails with grease is to heat them to a point sufficient to cause the grease to smoke, and then pour the grease over them, stirring them about in a pot or other vessel. When the nails are hot, the melted grease will attach itself to them more firmly than it would have done if they were cold—indeed, so firm that it will require actual abrasion of the metal to separate it. In erecting fences, laying plank or board sidewalks, and the like, it becomes an important matter to secure the plank or board sidewalks, and the like, it becomes an important matter to secure the nails against the influence that we have mentioned, and yet the work must be done rapidly and cheaply. Nails may be readily prepared as described, or they may simply be dipped in oil or paint at the moment when they are driven in. And we have found, by experience, that in cases where it is not advisable to paint the whole fence, it is, nevertheless, a good plan to go over the work and touch the head of every nail with a brush dipped in oil or paint prepared so as to be of the

oil or paint prepared so as to be of same color as old wood." USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

An Ohio hog-grower says that the following treatment will make the biggest hog out of a pig in twelve months: Take two parts of barley, two of corn, and one of cats. Grind them together; then cook, and feed cold. He says it is the cheapest food, and that any pig of good improved breed can be made in this manner to gain a pound a day until a year old. pound a day until a year old.

BED-Bucs.—A lady contributor to the Western Rural writes: "Having purchased a house some three years ago where bed-bugs had apparently had their own way for some years, and hearing that kerosene would destroy them, I tried it, and with perfect satisfaction. It being a log house, I took a feather and applied he oil to, every part where there were any oil to every part where there were any bugs and then to the bedstead. This I recated twice during the summer, and have een but two bed-bugs since.

THE editor of the Horticulturist recommends a mulch for fruit trees at the time of fruiting, as the successful maturing of or fruiting, as the successful maturing of fruit comes only from a steady supply of moisture. Shade invites moisture, and a mulch gives shade. Take two rows of pear trees and mulch one and not the other, and at fruiting time it will be found that the mulched row will have much finer fruit than the other, and the branches and foliage of the former will be more healthy than those of the latter.

twenty-four hours. Turn them into a twenty-four hours. Turn them into a basket to drain. Boil as much of the best vinegar as will cover the cucumbers; washout the jars and put the cucumbers into them. Turn on the vinegar boiling hot; cover them with cabbage leaves, and cover the jars tight. In forty-eight hours they will be fit for use. Pickles of any kind are good made in the same way.—Western Rural.

How to Make Blackberry Wire.—
The following receipt for making blackberry wine is furnished the Country Gentleman by a Charlottesville, Va., house-keeper: Gather nice ripe blackberries; mash them well in a wooden or earthern vessel, strain and for every gallon of juice thus obtained, add two quarts of water to the pomace. Let this stand several hours, stirring occasionally; then strain and mix with the pure juice. To every gallon of this mixture add three pounds of white sugar. Place in any suitable vessel to ferment, substituting a piece of gauze neatly pasted on for a stopper. After fermentation, loosely place the stopper in. Rack off and bottle it in October.

To Harden A Poker.—The fire poker HOW TO MAKE BLACKBERRY WIRE.

To Harden a Porer.—The fire poker by constant use, becomes soft, and is generally more or less bent. This arises from its being left in the fire and becoming bot, then being put on the fender, where it slowly cools—an operation which softens the best steel. When a poker has thus become soft and bent, it may be again hardened by making it hot again two or three times, and plunging it every time that it is hot into a pail of cold water. The rapidly cooling of steel makes it again hard. To HARDEN A POKER .- The fire poker

MANY men are supposed to be self-Many men are supposed to be soli-taught. No man was ever taught in any other way. Do you suppose a man is a bucket to be hung on the well of knowl-edge and pumped full? Man is a crea-ture that learns by the exertion of his own faculties. There are alds to learning, of various kinds; but, no matter how of various kinds; but, no matter how many of these aids a man may be sur-rounded by, after all, the learning is that which he himself acquires. And, whether he be in college or out of college, in school or out of school, every man must educate himself. And in our times and our community every man has the means of deing

RAW TOMATORS.—The almost universal popularity of the tomato has led to a great variety of ways of eating it. Probably more are consumed raw than in any other way. The manner of dressing them

or Graham flour is. Make Graham mush as you do corn-meal hasty pudding, sifting the meal with your hand slowly into boiling water, stirring briskly meanwhile. A few minutes boiling seems to cook it sufficiently, though many cook it longer. Sweetened cream is an excellent dressing for it, and then if you add fresh berries!—well, just try it! Many persons like it with unsweetened cream or milk, as they eat hasty-pudding. Wheaten grits are usually bought in paper parcels with directions for cooking. They are the wheat kernels with the outer woody flear stripped off, and are excellent, especially for persons with inflamed stomachs who cannot bear the bran of Graham. cannot bear the bran of Graham.

ASHES A SPECIFIC FOR FRUIT THEE Ashes a Specific For Fault Thrise

Dr. George B. Wood, of Philadelphis
has communicated to the American Phil
osophical Society, of which he is Presi
dent, the results of experiments made by
him, which indicate that unleached wood
ashes applied around peach and appl
trees give them renewed life and activity
and greatly recently recovery bearing trees give them renewed life and activity, and greatly promote vigorous bearing. Decaying trees have been wonderfully stimulated into healthy growth by digging four or five inches deep around the base of the stem, scraping away the worms, and filling the hollow thus made with fresh wood ashes. This was done in the fall of 1868, and the following spring they put forth bright green leaves, and bore a crep of fruit far exceeding anything they had done previously. All of his orehards so treated give promise of great crops of fruit also this present

A CALIFORNIA paper says: "All who have attempted to swim in the waters of Lake Tahoe must have been startled at their strange lack of buoyancy. Good swimmers launch forth into the lake with the utmost confidence in their skill, and at once find themselves floundering, and only able to keep afloat by the most stren-uous exertions. The bodies of persons drowned in the lake are never seen after they have once sunk. Of the five white persons drowned in the lake, not a single body has ever been recovered or ever seen. Pine logs float in the lake but a very short time, then they sink never again to arise. In places far down through the crystal fluid are to be seen resting on the bottom great quantities of slabs, logs and lumber.

UNTIL the geological survey of California had pushed its explorations to the southern portion of the Sierra Nevada, it was supposed that Mount Shasta was the highest peak in the United States, if not in North America. The altitude of this pountain was determined at 14440 feet mountain was determined at 14,440 feet. In the southern sierra, however, was In the southern sierra, however, was found a region of 300 or more square miles, which has a general elevation of 8,000 feet, and is capped by a century of peaks rising more than 5,000 feet higher, two of which are higher than Shasta. The most lofty of these peaks, Mount Whitney, was ascended to an elevation of 14,730 feet, and is probably 300 or 400 feet higher. The next highest, Mount Tyndall, measures 14,500 feet.

EVERY SATURDAY .- No. 34, August 20, contains six splendid full-page engravings—The Robin's Note; Temple Bar: Tom and Polly, from Mrs. Alcott's story, "The Old-Eshioned Girl"; The Old-Clothes Market, a cene in Richmond, Va.; Washerwomen in Brittany; August, by Gavarni. Chapter twenty of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," with original illustration, and the usual variety of miscellaneous reading matter are also given. Fire. De. Osubon & Co., Boston.

le you do not feel well you send for a doctor, he calls upon you, looks wise, scrawls some hieroglyphics upon a piece of paper which you take to a drug store and there pay 50 cents to \$1.00, he sides the doctor's fee, for a remedy aims times out of ten not haif so good as Da. House's lannar Roor Pilla, which cost but \$5 cents per boz. Buyou think the former the best because you pay the most for it! If you do, we advise you to use, just as an experiment, the Monan's Indian Roor Pilla. They are propired from a formula pronounced by the most learned thysicians of our country, to be the best and most aniversal of family medicines. The Monan's Indian Roor Pilla Cure Headache, Liver complaints, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Female irregularities, &c., and are put up both sugar-costed and plain. Give them a trial. Sold by all dealers.

A "Tails" Herween Two Wives. "About a week after Thanksgiving," writes a lady who signs the pane Emms D. Elierson, and dates her letter "Bartiett street, Brooklyn, E. D.," me and my friend Ars. A. McDaren, my next door neighbor, had a serious taik about our husbands. Mire is a lithographic printer, and her's a picture-frame glider. They had both been working over-hours, and were completely broken down, rested bally, couldn't ext, and complained of sick hasanche. We had beard that PLANTATION BITTERS WAS directed our husbands to by the office. It worked the a charm; and now, after taking like new men. Their strength and bealth are thoroughly redruited, appetites good, spirits sheerinl, and they say they can bear twice the falige, without indonvanience, that they could a most age. Thinking that the proprietors of such a cadellent remedy have a right to know the good it is doing, I sand you these lines."

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